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# Orleans County Monitor.

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ALICE CARY'S SWEETEST POEM.

Of all the beautiful pictures, That hang on Memory's wall, Is one of a dim old forest, That seemeth best of all: Not from its gnarled oaks olden

Dark with the mistletoe;

Not for the violets golden That sprinkle the vale below: Not for the milk-white lilies That lean from the fragrant hedge, Coquetting all day with the sunbeams. And stealing their golden edge; Not for the vines on the upland

Where the bright red berries rest: Nor the pinks, nor the pale sweet cowslips, It seemed to me the best.

I once had a little brother. With eyes that were dark and deep-In the lap of that olden forest He lieth in peace asleep:

Free as the winds that blow We roved there the beautiful summers The summers of long ago: But his feet on the hills grew weary, And one of the Autumn eves I made for my little brother

Light as the down on the thistle

A bed of yellow leaves. Sweetly his pale arms folded My neck in sweet embrace, As the light of immortal beauty Silently covered his face; And when the arrows of sunset Lodged in the tree tops bright, He fell, in his saint like beauty, Asleep by the gates of light.

Seemeth the best of all. WHY MOTHER IS PROUD.

That hang on Memory's wall,

Therefore, of all the pictures

The one of the dim old forest

Look in his face, look in his eyes, Roguish and blue and terribly wise-Roguish and blue, and quickest to see When mother comes in as tired as can be; Ovickest to find her the nicest old chair. Quickest to get to the top of the stair; Quickest to see that a kiss on her cheek. Would help her far more than to chatter, or speak,

The mother is proud-I will tell you this; You can see it yourself in her tender kiss, Int why? Well of all her dears There is scarcely one who ever hears The moment she speaks and jumps to see What her want or wish might be, Scarcely one. They all forget Or are not in the notion to go quite yet, But this she knows, if her boy is near, There is somebody certain to want to hear.

Why mother is proud of her little man.

And kisses him first and kisses him last, And he holds her hand and he looks in her face. And hunts for her spool which is out of its place, And proves that he loves her whenever he can, This is why she is proud of her little man.

When a tooth begins to feel as if there was a chicken scratching at its roots, it's "The crash has come at last," as the

dry goods dealer said when the bale of toweling was dumped at his door. The ground is bare in spots, and cats, Smidkins says, may be planted to advantage. You cannot plant cats any too early, nor get too many in a hill.

Boy-"Teacher, there is a gal over there a-winkin' at me." Teacher-"Well, then, don't look at her." Boy-"But if don't look at her, she'll wink at somebody

The acme of laziness has been reached by the man who always kept one eve closed because he could see just as well with the other, and besides it was too

much trouble to keep both open at once. A minister in Ayr, Scotland, in a recent prayer, said: "O Lord, bless the Established church and the Free church, and the United Presbyterian church and all the other churches. Thou knowest the

various nicknames, Lord, by which they are called: bless them all." A big six-footer was lifting for all h was worth on a wagon wheel which was stuck, when a little two foot mite of hu-

munity nearly as broad as he was long, and just out of long dresses and into pants, with his hands in his pockets and a swaggering air, sang out: "Mister, do you want me to help you? I can grunt fond mother as she glanced at an article

they do have now-a-days. If I had had one of those steam thrashers for my four boys, my arms wouldn't have been as rheumatickly as they are to-day," and she dreamily thought of the past as it might | the Executive.

"What a tiresome thing that Mrs. Smith is!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown. "L called there to-day, and she ran on so, telling me about her new carpet, and her new house-girl and her baby's two teeth, and new bonnet, that I didn't get a chance to say a word about my new sack, or our with the measles, or Sarah Jane's dyspep-Bridget burnt that batch of biscuits. Oh

she's such a tiresome thing."

Some men cannot distinguish one smel from another. Charles Hohorst, a Galveston man has got that kind of a nose. He was on the jury the other day, and was seated next to a society beau, who perfumed his handkerchief and person with costly French perfumery. Charlie got up and, holding his nose, said: "Your Honor, I wish to be excused." "What is your excuse, sir?" asked the judge. "I've not got a cold in my head." "I fail to see the relevancy of your excuse, Mr. Hohorst.' "Well, judge, you would see and smell the relevancy of it if you would come here and take a whiff of this man, who has been eating onions and who has stepped on a piece of ripe Limburger cheese."

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure. The symptoms are moisture, like per- nent supremacy of the Union. spiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, as if pin worms were crawling the voice of battle and through the in and about the rectum; the private parts amended Constitution, has fulfilled the are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue very serious results may follow. great promise of 1776, by proclaiming "DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT" is a pleasant sure cure. Also for tetter, ND EXAMINE THE PREMISES OR ADDRESS itch, salt rheum, scald head, crysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Price 50 cents. boxes for \$1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price in currency, or GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER UNTIL three cent postage stamps. Prepared only by Dr. Swavne & Son, 330 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa., to whom letters should

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### President Garfield's Inau- man can fail to appreciate it beneficent gural Address.

FELLOW-CITIZENS .- We stand to-day hundred years of National life-a century crowded with perils, but crowded with the triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which has opened to each one of them a career our people have traveled.

It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written Constitution of the United States-the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new Republic was then beset with danger on every richer fruit with the coming years. hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely intrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves.

We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and the saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government.

When they found, after I short trial, that the confederacy of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding Republic, they boldlished a National union, founded directly upon the will of the people, enthe accomplishment of its great abjects.

THE NATION'S GROWTH. Under this Constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth in all the better elements of National life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their de-

Under this Constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without and secured for their mariners and flag equality of mass of uneducated negroes are allowrights on all the seas.

States have been added to the Union. with constitutions and laws formed and

The jurisdiction of this Constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States. than that of 1780.

The supreme trial of the Constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government.

And now, at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people the Nation, passed judgment upon the law. conduct and opinions of political parties and have registered their will concernin an agricultural paper. "What git-ups | ing the future administration of the Government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the

> NO SLIPS BACKWARD. Even from this brief review it is manifest that the Nation is resolutely facing

to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserv- suffrage. ing whatever has been gained to liberty parlor furniture, or Freddy's coming down and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave sia, or Uncle Charles' rheumatism, or how | behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march.

debate. That discussion which for half be certain and remediless. a century threatened the existence of the Union was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which and the laws made in pursuance thereof. are and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the The look the perfumed man gave Charlie | States, nor interfere with any of their necessary rules of local self-government : but it does fix and establish the perma-

> The will of the Nation, speaking with "Liberty throughout the land to all the

inhabitants thereof." CITIZENSHIP OF THE COLORED RACE. 47ly | Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful awaits them.

effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has addupon an eminence which overlooks a ed immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five millions of people, and

of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of selfhelp in both races by making labor more honorable to the one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear

No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remem ber that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fulness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as

God gave them to see the light." They are rapidly laying the material foundations of self-support, widening ly set it aside, and in its stead estab- the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of industrious poor. They dowed with future powers of self-pres- deserve the generous encouragement of ervation and with ample authority for all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and the laws.

A FREE AND PURE BALLOT.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the ed to vote. These are grave allega-Under this Constitution twenty-five tions. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. enforced by their own citizens to secure Bad local government is certainly a the manifold blessings of local self-gov- great evil which ought to be prevented; but to violate the freedom and sanctity of the suffrage is more than an evil-it is a crime which if persisted in will destroy the Government itself. Suicide is and a population twenty times greater not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the King it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of the suffrage will never give repose or safety to the States or to the Nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot have lately reviewed the condition of free and pure by the strong sanctions of

IMPORTANCE OF GENERAL EDUCATION. But the danger which arises from ig norance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition Constitution is the paramount duty of of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in the

The voters of the Union, who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hang the destinies of our Governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inherilaws should be no longer a subject of ed by vice, the fall of the Republic will

The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of there is no appeal, that the Constitution | illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children.

To the South this question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone. The Nation itself is responsible for

the extension of the suffrage and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population. For the North and South alike, there is but one reme dy. All the constitutional powers the Nation and of the States and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. slavery to the full rights of citizenship of those now living to educate their is the most important political change | successors and fit them by intelligence

My countrymen, we do not now differ | interests." in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal bemay retard, but we cannot prevent the anticipating and accepting its mevitable

to our moral and material well being invite us, and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle fields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and the restored Union win the grander vic-

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS. The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to cure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit, and the resumption of specie payments so successfully attained by the Administration of my predecessors has enabled our people to secure the blessing which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations that the compulsory coinage of silver our monetary system, by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible

the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-The chief duty of the National Government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If the holders demand it, the

promise should be kept. The refunding of the National debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the National bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long sorvice in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects.

The finances of the Government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent. AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES AND

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the Government than they have yet received. of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one half our people and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the Government lights our coasts for the tection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers | Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. The supremacy of the Nation and its | tance blinded by ignorance and corrupt- | of the soil the lights of practical science

> Our manufactures are rapidly making us industrially independent and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean.

The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals or railroads across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration, but none of them has been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject, however, The elevation of the negro race from It is the high privilege and sacred duty is one which will immediately engage the attention of the Government with a view to a thorough protection to Amerwe have known since the adoption of the and virtue for the inheritance which ican interests. We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive | Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia.

In this beneficent work sections and privileges in any commercial route; but races should be forgotten, and partisan- in the language of my predecessor, I beship should be unknown. Let our peo- lieve it to be "the right and duty of the ple find a new meaning in the divine United States to assert and maintain oracle which declares that "a little child such supervision and authority over shall lead them," for our little children any interoceanic canal acsoss the isthwill soon control the destinies of the mus that connects North and South America as will protect our National

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The Constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The Territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of fore the law. We may hasten or we Congress, and hence the General Government is responsible for any violation final reconciliation. It is not possible of the Constitution in any of them. It for us now to make a truce with time by is therefore a reproach to the Government that in the most populous of the Territories the Constitutional guarantee Enterprises of the highest importance | is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy the family relations and endanger social order. Nor can any esslesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp

in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the National Government. THE CIVIL SERVICE. The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the serthe only safe foundation for a mometary vice itself, for the protection of those who are instrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place and for the protection of incumbents against which will secure the general use of intrigue and wrong, I shall at the propboth metals. Congress should provide er time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor officers of the several execunow required by law may not disturb tive departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during terms for which incumbents shall have been appointed. such an adjustment should be made that

Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the Constipaying power in all the markets of the tution, invading neither the rights of the States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union in the interests of the peoby the Constitution to make any form ple; to demand rigid economy in all the of paper money legal tender. The pre- expenditures of the Government, and to sent issue of United States notes has require the honest and faithful service been sustained by the necessities of war, of all executive officers, remembering that the officers were created, not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the Gov-

And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this Government in fact, as it is in law, a Government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of administration. And above all upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their Government, I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

Spring Medicine.-Why does everyoody take a spring medicine? For three good reasons, viz: I-Because one bottle of a blood-purifier taken at this season will do more good than two at any other. II-Because the blood is in a more impure condition than at any other season. III-Because the system is so weakened by this impure state of the blood that it has not sufficient vitality to withstand the de pilitating effects of spring weather. Hence by common consent, people seek relief i Sarsaparilla, commends it to our judgment as a good spring medicine and blood purifler. Such things as Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, &c., compounded by competent druggists like Messrs. Hood & Co., warrant us in suggesting that all in need of a medicine of this kind give

Every woman who has been oblig to spend half a day several times during the winter cleaning the mica in her coal stove, usually taking them out and washing in soapsuds, will rejoice to know that there is a much easier way to clean them, and that there is no need to take them out or to let the fire burn very low in order to do it successfully. Take a little vinegar and water and wash the cle, the dame called in her neighbors, mica carefully with a soft cloth; the acid removes all stains, and if a little pains is taken to clean the corners and to wipe them dry the mica will look as good as new. If the stove is very hot tie the cloth to a stick and so escape the danger of burning your hand.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley says in a letter to Dr. Starkey: "Gratitude to you and duty to those who may be suffering as I was from Chronic Catarrh and almost daily

"GRATITUDE AND DUTY."

effusions of blood, in greater or less quantities, impel me to say to you, and to authorize you to give any degree of publicity to my assertion, that the use of your Compound Oxygen at intervals has so far restored my health that I am not conscious of having discharged any blood for more than a year; and my cough, the severity of which made me a frequent object of sympathy, has disappeared." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen sent free.

DREAMS THAT CAME TRUE.

A belief in the truth of dream-warning has lingered even to our own day. It was yet more prevalent in past centuries. Macaulay has ridiculed Archbishop Laud for the care with which he recorded his dreams in his diary; but the prelate was no more superstitions in this respect than were many of his contemporaries. The mediæval historians generally note some dream prophecy before any great event took place. pious monk dreamt of the fatal accident that should befall the Red King. Henry IV. of France was oppressed by evil dreams the night preceding his assassination. It is an undisputed fact that, in the present century, a murder was discovered from the circumstance of one of the parents of the victim dreaming where the body was concealed.

Bishop Hall relates a curious stor of a cure effected by means of a dream; a cripple dreaming that he bathed in certain well in Cornwall and was restored so health. Acting on this visionary prescription he recovered the use of his limbs. The bishop attributes this dream to "a good angel." Probably, as Lord Byron says of the prophecies, people note the fulfilment of dreams and forget the failures-pass over the ninety-nine baseless visions, but record the hundredth that happens to be verified. Authors, artists, and musicians have

carried on their work in their dreams, sometimes with more success than in their walking hours. Tartini, an Italian composer, dreamt that he heard a fiend perform an elaborate solo on the violin. He attempted to reproduce it Sonata" is ranked among his finest productions, the composer declared that it was so inferior to the music of his dream, that he could have broken his instrument with vexation at his failure to reproduce that beautiful melody. Condorcet and Franklin worked out elaborate calculations in their sleep. and remembered them on awaking. Lord Thurlow is said to have composed part of a Latin poem in a dream; and Sir J. Herschell has left a verse which occurred to him in similar circumstances. Geothe records that his dreams often assisted him in his compositions .- London Globe.

## GEESE IN A NEW LIGHT.

Nature never meant geese to get in-

toxicated. Even when sober, a fat goose, if traveling on uneven ground, constantly cants forward on to its beak, or backward on to its tail; but when inebriated it is utterly helpless. A short while ago, a farmer's wife in Germany had been making some cherry we could trace what at first seemed to be brandy: but as she found, during the process, that the fruit was unsound, she threw the whole mass out into the yard, and, without looking to see what followed, shut the window. As it fell out a party of geese happened to be waddling marking, by the lessening flow, the by and, seeing the cherries, at once in- gradual exhaustion of the volcanic vestigated them. The preliminary inquiry proving satisfactory, these misguided poultry set to and ate the whole lot. The effect of the spirituous fruit fore the floor of the crater is lighted. was soon apparent, for on trying to make the gate which led from the scene of the debauch to the horsepond, they found everything against them. Whether a high wind had got up, or what had happened, they could not tell, but it dazzling white lava, spread out like the seemed to the geese as if there was an arms of cuttlefish, covering a vast suruncommonly high sea running, and the face. ground set in toward them with a steady strong swell that was most embarrassing to progress. To escape these difficulties some hove to, others tried to run before the wind, while the rest tacked for the pigstye. But there was no living in such weather, and one by one the craft | lighting up ragged mountain tops far in lurched over and went down.

usually so solemn and decorous, was balancing himself on his beak and spinning round the while, in a prodigious of darkness. The advancing dawn now flurry of feathers and dust, while the lights up the bases of the outlaying old gray goose, remarkable even among | mountains that but a moment ago showher kind for the circumspection of her ed but a speck of light, and still new conduct, was lying stomach upward in | mountain tops are tipped with silver far the gutter, feebly gesticulating with her legs. Others of the party were no less conspicuous for the extravagance of their attitudes and gestures, while the remainder were to be seen lying in a helpless confusion of feathers in the gutter by the pigstye. Perplexed by the specta- cular wall are lighted up, and the sunand after careful investigation it was while the shadow of the wall nearest decided that the birds had died of poison. Under these circumstances their carcass. es were worth nothing for food, but, as are broken in the crater walls, and the neighbors said their feathers were streaks of light stream across the floor. not poisoned, and so they set to work The jagged rocks, in calm, cold beauty, then and there and plucked the ten shine and glitter in the fierce white

out saw all her ten geese behaving as if

another, until at last, the astonished ness of utter desolation. dame heard in full chorus the well-known accents of all her plucked and poisoned timely use of Malt Bitters.

geese. The throat of the old gander was, no doubt, a trifle husky, and the gray goose spoke in muffled tones suggestive of a chastening headache; but there was no mistaking those tongues. The key turned at last; the door opened, and there, quacking in subdued tones, suppliant and shivering, stood all her flock! But alas! among them all there was not enough feathers to have winged one anew. There stood the ten miserable birds, contrite and dejected, asking to have their feathers back again. The situation was painful to both parties. here were the geese before her, bald, penitent, and shaking with the cold: there in the corner were their feathers in a bag. But how could they be brought together? Even supposing each goose could recognize its own, how were they to be reclothed? She called in her neighbors again, but they proved only sorry comforters; and so, she gathered all her bald poultry about her round the kitchen fire, and sat down to make them flannel jackets. How the birds fared after this, history does not relate, but no doubt the geese were wiser in their jackets than they were in their feathers; but they had reason for withholding forever after from human beings that pleasing trustfulness which charac-

## DAWN OF THE MOON.

terizes the domestic fowl.

A Rochester journalist who visited Prof. Swift, and had a view of the moon says: The telescope, with a power of thirty-six diameters, was turned upon the moon. At first the flood of light was blinding, and the view was but when awake; but, though his "Devil's cursory. The moon looked like a shield of embossed silver-the Archilles, hung by his goddess mother in the azure of the heavens. Prof. Swift looked over the field, and noted as he looked many of the interesting points, and suggested that we follow the sunrise on the moon. On the moon the dawn advanced at the rate of five miles an hour, lighting up new fields and furnishing an ever-changing panorama. Still, there is naught but desolation, yawning craters and sharp peaks of volcanic mountains and circular walls with perpendicular sides that surround deep pits. The moon is dead to all appearance-burned out with volcanic fires. No water laves the desolate and rugged shores of its great sea bottoms. But in the gray plains where some astronomers think an ocean once spread, craters are

seen with perpendicular walls. The gray plains can be seen with naked eye, forming what is called, "the man in the moon," on a map like the eastern continent. Under the telescope shore lines on the border of this plain. On closer inspection, instead of wavewashed sand, these lines appeared to be but rounded steps formed by successive lava bursts spreading over the plain and force. From one of the largest craters rise three volcanic cones, the summits of which are tipped with sunshine be-In another large crater two cones arise. From the large craters rays spread out, as though the volcanic forces cracked the firm crust in its upheavel, injecting through the broken surface ridges of

The grandest phenomena are to be observed by following the sun on the moon. The advancing dawn forms a ragged crescent line upon the surface still in the darkness. The sun's rays pass over dark chasms and low fields, advance. They appear like little is-Meanwhile the dame was attracted by lands of light lying off the coast of an the noise in the fowl-yard, and looking illumined sea. High mountains and crater walls near the shore of light cast they were mad. The gander himself, deep shadows. The circular rims of the crater are illuminated, and shine like rings of silver glittering on a cushion

The sunlight strikes upon the side of a circular wall of a crater, and there is a silver crescent, with a black space between it and the sea of light. Slowly the summit or other portions of the cirshine invades the depths of the crater, the sun stretches half across the floor of the chasm. Frequently great gaps light. The mountains are mountains of Next morning the good woman got up desolation, and the valleys are valleys as usual, and, remembering the feathers of silence and death. They are wrinkdownstairs, dressed betimes, for it was led with the flow of lava and torn with market day, and she hoped to get them upheavals. The moon is dead. No off her hands at once. But as she ap- air, no sca, no forest shade or living proached the door, and was turning the thing. The moon is a never-failing key, there fell on her ears the sound of source of delight. It is also awful in a familiar voice-and then another and its suggestions of power and its loneli-

Disease prevented and medical bills lessened by a